THE ARYANS.

ORIGIN OF THE RACE AND LANGUAGES.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS. An Account of the Prehistoric Ethnology and Civilization of Europe. By Isaac Taylor, M. A., Lt., D. Hlustrated. 16mo, pp. 330. Scribner & Welford.

The history of the Aryan controversy is a strik ing example of the blunders of science, and it ought to, though it probably will not, make scientific men less dogmatic and less inclined to form positive judgments upon inadequate grounds The philological school known as the skritists," is mainly responsible for the baseless hypothesis which for half a century led all Europe by the ears; though it is enough to make can tious students distrustful of science altogether to observe with what heedless alacrity the most distinguished men followed the lead of the philologists and helped to spread, augment and perpetuate error. The theory of the Sanskritists was that all languages were derived from a common ancestral tongue, which was Asiatic in or igin; and as a corollary it was assumed that the from common ancestors. Says Canon Taylor on

speakers of all these derived languages descended this: "Professor Max Muller, owing to the charm of his style, to his unrivalled power of popular exposition, and to his high authority as a Sanskrit scholar, has done more than any other writer to popularize this erroneous notion. Thus, in his lectures on the Science of Language, delivered in 1861, instead of speaking only of a primitive Aryan language, he speaks of an 'Aryan race,' and 'Aryan family,' and asserts that there was a time 'when the first ancestors of the In dians, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Slaves, the Celts and the Germans were living together within the same inclosures, nay, under the same roof,' and he argues that because the same forms of speech are preserved by all the members of the Aryan family it follows that before the ancestors of the Indians and Persians started for the South, and the leaders of the Greek, Roman, Celtic, Teutonic and Slavonic colonies marched toward the shores of Europe, there was a small class of Aryans, settled probably on the highest elevation of Central Asia, speaking a language not yet Sanskrit or Greek or German, but containing the dialectical germs of all."

Canon Taylor holds that "than this picturesque paragraph more mischievous words have seldom been uttered by a great scholar." For since they were written discoveries have been made-chiefly by the anthropologists-which take the ground from under the whole Sanskritist hypothesis, and while not affording in themselves a solution of the Aryan problem, at least demonstrate that the preceding explanation cannot be the right one. French and German scholars during the last twenty-five years have "shown conclusively that the assumption of the common ancestry of the speakers of Aryan languages is a mere figment, wholly contrary to the evidence, and as improbable as the hypothesis that a small shores of Europe." The old assumption of the philologists, moreover, that relationship of language implies relationship of race, has been disproved; and Canon Taylor, representing the new views, declares that it cannot be insisted upon too strongly that identity of speech does not imply identity of race. It is an interesting fact that forty years ago the English philologist Latham was bold and far-seeing enough to enter a protest against the Sanskritist theory, then in the prosperous flood of almost universal acceptance. He called attention to the lack of evidence for successive great migrations westward from a Central Asian locality, and he put his finger upon the inherent improbability of the alleged events. At the time he was not listened to, but many years afterward German and French scholars adopted the same views, and upheld them so cogently that the whole Sanskritist fabric crumbled into ruins.

Thirty years ago; says Canon Taylor, "the

chronology of Archbishop Usher was accepted without question, the origin of the human race being assigned to the year 4,004 B. C. It was believed that the primeval language spoken by our first parents was Hebrew, and that the origin of the languages of Europe must be referred to the family of Japhet, who set forth from the plains of Shinar in the year 2,247 B. C. This theory, based on the belief that the human race originated is at a comparatively recent period, and that the diversity of human speech dates from the confusion of tongues at Babel, was universally accepted." With the opening of Sanskrit and Zend study arose the theory of a Central Asian eradle of the race, and to account for the dispersion of the peoples and the settlement of Europe what was called an 'trresistible impulse'probably resembling that which drives the lemmings across Norway and into the sea-was postulated and gravely accepted as explaining everything. Professor Max Muller was among those who received it, and he wrote: 'The main stream of the Aryan nations has always flowed toward the northwest. No historian can tell us by what impulse those adventurous nomads were driven on through Asia toward the isles and shores of Europe. . . . But whatever it was, the impulse was as irresistible as the spell which in our own times sends the Celtic tribes toward the prairies or the regions of gold across the Atlantic. Strange enough it was that none of the learned men who accepted this theory paused to ask themselves whether there really existed any proof of these extensive migrations; whether they were, in short, aught but figments of the philological imagina-

That, however, is precisely what they were, and when the proof came to light which exposed their true character, it was of a kind not to be met by mere argument, no matter how skilful. For this proof consisted in the discovery of human remains in various parts of Europe, under conditions demonstrating the contemporan cous existence of man, the cave bear and the mammoth, throughout all that region. This pushed back the origin of man in Durope so far beyond the utmost stretch of license as regarded the Asiatic theory that the Central Asian by pothesis of a race-cradle was no longer "in it." The men who were contemporaries of the mam moth must have lived in Europe from 8,000 to 10,000 years ago at least, and may have belonged to races whose European origin it is possible to conceive as having been carried back five or six times that period. But this was not all. When the anthropologists got to work with their cranial measurements, a new revelation en sued: it became clear then that the neolithic for possibly mesolithic) men whose remains had been distinterred differed in no essential particulafrom the races still occupying the countries in which they were found. The implications of this discovery were wide and of signal consequence They went to prove that from an almost immemo rial period men of the same general physique and skull formation had lived in Europe; and if that was the case, where was there room for the Asiati theory of the great successive migrations? Other evidence accumulated on the same lines. Philology showed that the Aryan languages of Europe had had no words for some of the most familiar objects-as trees, animals, etc.-within the daily observation of Orientals. The palm, the camel, for instance, were unknown to the European Aryans; but how should this be so on the hy pothesis that the European Aryans originally came from Central Asia?

The close of the last glacial epoch has been calculated by Dr. Croll and Professor Geikie to have occurred not less than 80,000 years ago. Authropology and prehistoric archaeology tend to demonstrate that man inhabited France and Britain at the end of this-the quaternary-period. and followed the retreating ice. Neolithic man was then pretty much what he has been ever That is to say, the species was roughly divided into delicocephalic and brachycephalic men; the first either representing athletic, comin both physique and intellect; the second standing for races of comparatively feeble physical formation, but of vigorous intelligence and su-

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1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder,* half mediumsized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly

flour, salt, sugar and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and Make One rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for poundcake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required-more or less according to the brand and

quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough like yeast-bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 41/2 by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes' baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing.

· Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder.

perior acuteness. Through the mixture of races for one thing, and still more through the mixture of the context of the philological and the philological noneclature of Celts has produced so much contusion that even Canon Taylor's fucidity is not proof against it. Thus there were delicocorphalte and brachycephalte Celts; blond Celts with hore trames and much Celts; blond Celts with huge frames and much pair, and brunette Celts with slender frames and anthropology, were the people from whom the so little hair. There were the Celts and the Gauls, called Aryan race and the Aryan languages have but hardly to be recognized if we accept the de- new forms very much as dialects have developed scriptions of modern anthropologists, particularly in single languages. Usually the conquering when the latter happen to be Frenchmen. And | race imposed its own language upon the consince the question has narrowed down to that quered; but not always. When the latter were great colonies which marched 4,000 miles to the of the identity of the primitive Aryan tribe or the more intelligent of the two they absorbed race in Europe, and it has seemed more and the conquerors and gave their own tengue to the more probable that the judgment lay between lafter. the ancestors of the Gauls and of the Teutons. erept into the language and in time established national prejudice and entity have so exacerbated themselves, thus evidencing the gap between it the controversy as between the modern Germans and the primitive tourse. and the French, that the claims of science are in evolution ruled linguistic differentiation and deno little danger of obscuration.

Canon Taylor bases his arguments mainly upon the works of Dr. Schrader, Cuno, Penka and matural selection. Nothing can be more clear Broka. The position of Schrader may be briefly and attractive than Canon Taylor's exposition of

In discussing the question of the origin of the Aryans, he thinks there are two fixed points which that ye regarded as settled. At the earliest period to which the exidence of history, tradition or linguistic archaeology extends we find the European Aryans in Northern Europe and the Asiatic Aryans on the Jaxartes. As for the European Aryans, he considers that not a particle of exidence has been adduced in favor of any migration from the East. At the earliest tion from the East. At the earliest time to which the exidence reaches they seem rather to have been extending themselves toward the south and southeast, and it would appear that the region number of the linguistic separation must be sought north of the Alps. The precise region can, he thinks, be approximately indicated. The beech does not now grow east of a line drawn from Konigsberg to the Crimea, and its northern limit must formerly have been more restricted lifence the cradle of the Latin, Hellenic and Ireation races, which had the same name for this tree, must have been to the west of the ancient beech-line. As for the Indo-franians, there can be no doubt. Pr. Schrader thinks, that the Sankrit-specking race entered India from the Century serial, The Argel-Maniaes, "somebody has can be no doubt. Dr. Schrader thinks, that the Sanskrit-speaking race entered India from the northwest. In the Vedic period they lived on the banks of the Indias, and had only an indirect knowledges of the Ganges. But the Indias and Iranians must have previously formed a united people somewhere to the north of the Himalaya. But branches retained traditions of the Jaxartes. The greatest river of the region, and on the banks of this stream we must place their earliest seat.

The question whether the European Aryans came from Asia or the Asiatic Aryans form forms from the faculty was sir James and the discovered of chloroform. The other day suppose, the discovered of chloroform. The other day

Europe Dr. Schrader considers under six heads. He dismisses the old assumption that the Indo-Iranian speech is more archaic than the Eurapean, and that therefore the enadle of the undivided Aryans was in the North, "because the words for snow and ice are common to all Aryan more than ich years old, and put it down in the cellar languages, and because only two, or at most three, seasons of the year were originally distinguished." In the next place we are justified in concluding that the primitive Aryan race, at the time of its geographical continuity, extended over a very for their cattle. Again, no sharp dividing line can be drawn between the European and the Asiatic branches of the Aryan family. Fifth, the grade of civilization attained by the undivided Aryans agrees closely with that disclosed in the oldest "Engraving" will have nearly 200 outs intersperse races were in a southward, and to some extent in tradition, a portion of Western Asia must have to print the whole of such cuts. Phrygians and Armenians. This tradition is suje- works in wood the "Triumphal Car of Maximilian" ported by the near relationship of Armerian to measuring 7 feet 4 inches with a height of 13 inche the European lenguages. On the other hand, no | Penny fiction in England counts its authors an indisputable evidence exists of any migration of many classes. The durablest "Quarterly" quotes a Aryans from the East to the West." Other scholars diffraction of this fact lately related by a lady, the have gone even further, asserting positively that the original home of the Aryans could not have repeatedly neglected to send up the dinner with the been in Central Asia, and to the demonstration of punctuality which is desirable in a well ordered house this hypothesis Canon Taylor devotes himself, with field, she remonstrated with some sharpness, and to wealth of archaeological and philogical illustration, and with a logical sweep which is certain to prepossess the reader, if it does not wholly con-

We cannot follow the author in the detailed proof, which, indeed, does not lend itself to quotation. The following account of the primitive European Aryans, however, will be found

We find the undivided Aryans were a pasteral people, who wandered with their herds as the Hebrew patriarchs wandered in Canaan, or as the Israelites wandered in the desert. Does, cattle and sheep had been domesticated, but not the pig. the horse, the goat, or the ass, and domestic poultry were unknown. The fibres of certain plants were platted into mats, but wool was not woven, and the skins of beasts were scraped with stone knives and sewed together into garments by the aid of needles of bone, wood, or stone. The food consisted of fiesh and milk, which was not yet made into cheese or butter. Mead, prepared from the honey of wild bees, was the only intoxicating drink, both beer and wine being unknown. Salt was unknown We find the undivided Aryans were a pastoral and wine being unknown. Salt was unknown to the Asiatic branch of the Aryans, but its use had spread rapidly among the European branches of the race. In winter they lived in pits dug had spread rapidly among the European branches of the race. In winter they lived in pits dug in the earth and roofed over with poles covered with turf or plastered over with cowdung. In the summer they lived in rude wagons, or in huts made of the branches of trees. Of metals, native copper may have been begten into ornaments, but tools and weapons were mainly of stone. Bows were made of the wood of the yew, spears of ash, and shields of woven osier twigs. No metal was used in the construction of their wagons; and trees were hollowed out for canoes by stone axes, aided by the use of fire. According to Hahn, the old or sick were killed, wives were obtained by purchase or capture, infants

Such, according to prehistoric archaeology and moreover; both evidently belonging to the same | descended. As to the languages, the theory here race, if we take the Roman descriptions of them. advanced is that they separated and grew into But in every such exchange variations velopment, and that the various European lan guages grew to what they are by process of

his successor and nephew, Professor Shapson, was asked by the librarium of the university to 25 to the public library and pick out the books on his subject Sir James simpson was a great authority only a fet years ago; men came from all parts of the earth to time is consigned by the science of today to obligh-

large area, because a semi-nomadic posteral people of Poe and of "The North Shore Watch," a promising must have required a vast space to secure feed book of verse, is a native of Baverly, Mass, and is not much past thirty years old. He is a Harvard man

Mr. W. J. Linton's forthcoming " Masters of Wood Swiss pile-dwellings of the Stone age, and this its text, with fortveight untached page-subjects would indicate the existence of Aryans in Europe. An edition of only 500 copies is printed, signed and at an early epoch, little, if at all, later than the numbered. As certain cuts (such as Harvey's cele linguistic separation. Lastly, there is ground for brated "Dentatus," and the cuts from Durer's linguistic separation. Lastly, there is ground for believing that the earliest movements of the Aryan given in port in the cuttion of 500, it is also people in port in the cuttion of 500, it is also people. races were in a southward, and to some extent in percet to issue an odition according to orders received an eastward, direction. "If we may credit early but not to exceed 100 copies, on paper large enough received from Europe its Aryan population of will be given that rarest and most important of Durer'

> the of a well-known physician. Her cook having in question was so much occupied with the novel she ve- writing that she had been unable to pay due

An Englishman writes to "Notes and Queries" a spelling. "The most difficult case, perhaps," he says is that of an English author who sells his work to American publishers. If he is wise, and is popular ough to insist, he should stipulate formally before and that the English spelling shall be used in his ook. But even then he is not safe. Such a stipuand yet the earlier numbers of the novel to which it elated were issued by the American publisher with all the English spellings altered. The author, a man the writes pure and excellent English, insisted on an immediate compliance with his terms, and carried English, parcel-Yankee in spelling."

It is related concerning Mr. R. J. Burdette that during his visit to a certain Western city he was "in terviewed" by a reporter who made a long article ou of a five minutes' chat. He sent the paper to Mr. Burdette, but heard nothing of it for months until the lecturer chanced again to be in his city for a few hours when he went to the hotel to see him. Eurdette ap peared to him with travelling bag in hand. "I'm just leaving for my train East," said be; "did

you want to interview met? " Well, yes; 1-"

"Now, don't let any of my actions hinder you, young man," said Burdette; "I've got to catch that train, but that needn't interfere with your interviewing right along here for twenty five minutes say, or half an That was a beautiful interview with me you wives | wrote last time I was here. I couldn't add a thing if

HOME AND SOCIETY.

INTERESTING NOTES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Let good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both: Certainly our English cousins seem to enjoy the realization of the above aspiration, for they apparently thoroughly enjoy their four "square meals," as they say out West, per diem. In truth, nothing looks more inviting and delightful, and more stimulating to a jaded appetite, than breakfast at an English country house, where there is a large "house party." particularly if it is a hunting country and there is a most in the neighborhood. The repast is, in all big houses, served in the breakfast-room and generally at a number of small tables; and the men in their pluk coats, and the women in their well-cut habits, form a pretty picture as they jump up and help themselves, ans facon, to the very elaborate repast spread on the sideboards, which fairly groan with plenty. There ere cold game pies, and cold joints and hams. Before the fire are hot muffins, kidneys in charing dishes, sizzling fish, etc., affording fine opportunities for amateur cookery. The well-trained servants always browed ten or coffee and hot toust. How is it ail managed, we wonder, and how can they eat so much! One would imagine that huncheon after all this plenty be welcomed at every window. would be a comparatively light affair; but no, it is a egular homely spread, more like our country midday dinner than anything else. To an American it does not seem appetizing, but even in the grandest nouses it is ever the regulation meal-"2 o'clock mutton," as one of our country women called it. There is a hot smeking joint and vegetables, followed by a pudding or apple tart. This is a dull, heavy meal, as the men are generally away and there is none of the joility or fun of the breakfast; it is simply serious eating for

At 5-o'clock tea the scene brightens--women make themselves smart in pretty tea gowns the men come in from hunting or sporting there is a lot of lively talk about "runs" and "croppers," or, if it be a sporting country, about "bags" and the weather. Meanwhile they discuss the delights of hot tea-cakes, thus and rich plum cake, which every one declares with all sensible people. will notice them ill and which every one eats never Coffee may be brought in for those who like by some divinity in a lovely gown with the prettiest elaborate dress. It has gone far to succeed the poppy

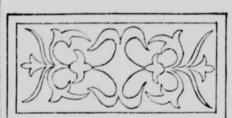
ea compare of old English silver. harmony of domestic existence.

easily do it with hardly any instruction, and any in selligent person can get a very nice effect with no in struction at all at the first trial. As examples we will take a pair of bellow- and a wood-box-both useful begin with the wood box : It can be made in eak, or wield the mallet; cherry is easily worked, atth raw umber as described in a former article of stains can be made very effective. With sharp tool

of wood earting merels deep relief, nothing more; so the tools need can easily be procured anywhere. A

ample here given, and draw the design very clearly of



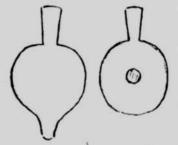


the wood. Then with the chief and the flat gauge for ne the entire pattern with snarp, quick strokes of the mallet. Then with the round gauge in the left hand, held shuttingly toward the pattern, cut out the intervening portions of wood.



process may be repeated until the whole is in as fall relief as desired. It is not necessary in this rough work to smooth the background notes desired, as the ed it myes labor to leave them. Finally with a there may be no danger of its splitting. Stain your curving handle and two spouts at the top. In these hox, give it a coat of hard oil fluish, then polish it with jars the water is rooted by continued evaporation, and is beeswax and you have a very useful article wherein to keep the materials for making "so nahine in the house,"

paper in one and a buff inch cheriv; draw any pattern you wish and work it out in the same fashion as



powder bellows at the grocer's, and by taking it apart you can easily imitate the construction and improve upon it. As a just hint make a couple of big cushion will be complete.

It is one of the most difficult things in housekeeping get servants to attend carefully to lamps. If you I tends toward long graceful folds in draping is espe-

are not blessed with a domestic who can be depended upon in this respect, clean them yourself; a lage apron, a pair of loose, thick gloves, and twenty minutes every morning, will make it an easy business. Fdlow two or three short rules, and you will not be bothered with contretemps in the matter of light, appear smaller give the onlooker an uncomfor Fill the lamps every day, and trim the wick with a metal sheath which incloses it. Above all things, be most careful that not a drop of oll shall escape your Nothing is more unpleasant than a greasy lamp, or oil where it does not belong. Lastly, send your lamps once a year to be thoroughly cleaned, even though they may appear to be above suspicion. Just

ments, when not in use they should be removed from feet of height, they also add to that of breadth. A drawing and sitting rooms. It is curious how seldom in this country one sees room without them, and it is even more odd that our effect by a stort woman. A basque cut high behind Anglomaniaes do not notice that they are never seen in a London drawing room. But English or non-English, a lamp in the daytime is not an agreeable object, amateur coolery. The went-trained servants are sold in the sold in Moreover, it suggests a garish atmosphere quite in-Moreover, it suggests a garish atmosphere quite in-congruous with the blessed yellow sunshine that should jacket. The elongated folds of the mantle lend a

here it may be suggested that as they are not orna-

Of all the amusing and ridiculous fads of society. the idea that a girl cannot go about the thoroughfares of New-York without a maid is the most absurd. At a luncheon the other day the question of a young girl of dighteen going alone to walk or shop was quite vehemently discussed, and not a little feeling was shown in the acgument. Why a well-conducted young woman should require a guardian on Fifth-ave. or Broadway it is difficult to say; but it seems that nowadays a girl of fashion requires to have a maid or some other protector with her. Are the girls less to be trusted than their own mothers were in their young days! Or is it simply a ridiculous fad and foreign initiation! There is no reason why a dignified, well-head Armeten with head of the protection of the control of the co well-bred American girl should not go by herself to any respectable part of New-York, and to argue the contrary places the young lady in a disadvantageous light

The rage for spanish fashlons has by no means abated. t, while the tea, as we all know, is made in the room | Spanish yellow is the most popular color to-day for page of old English silver.

o'clock the British appetite is again ready to on a gala occasion recently with a pagasol, bonnet and attack an eleberate dinner a la Russe with a most casefully closen menu and all the appointments of a boa about her neck. These boas of estrich and cassocarefully kept table. In a moderately hig house there wary feathers are very becoming and are easily slipped off when the san becomes too hot. During the danger livery and the latter in plain evening clothes. One mornings and evenings at the seashore and the high mountain resorts for capes have been in demand, espehave so many servants that are superfluous, as it would seem the upper housemant and the lower housemand, the hir hemmand, scallery housemands, the parlormand, the hir hemmand, scallery half except the certainty everything about the house held machinery seeins to move like magic, and with all the wealth which is expended in this country on all the wealth which is expended in this country on women of Granada, and is especially becoming to their flying, such conditions seem impossible to be had, such clear brunette beauty. Ribbons are used in dozens of ways this season; in knots on the shoulder, in full A very easy way of wood corving, and yet one that prishers very good results. Is done in simple relief with a chief, a gauge and a mailet. A child can easily do it with hardly any instruction, and any in which is a done the improved the characters of the characters of the characters of the characters of the characters. The stoat sisterhood have one telling advantage over those of their own sex who are too thin—they look houx or resettes at the walst directly in front or in

There is no more delictors fish at this season than a bluedsh taken fresh from the water. No fish loses more by keeping than this one. It can only be conodered in prime condition within the hour after it is satered in prime contains methods of cooling it, but its covering. Everybody may not have the unone of the best is to wrap it in slices of bacore and bake it in a quick oven. Another is to fillet it. Under of a naturally graceful woman, but there are certain his process the fish is first cleaned and then skinned. rules of exercise and of dress which undoubtedly add After cleaning it cut through the skin down the case, elegance and beauty to the woman who wishes ength of the backbone, and around the gills. This to achieve grace—and the result is worthy of the After cleaning it out through the skin down the should be done with a little boning knife, such as come effort. The fatty abdominal accumulations that beset for boning chickens, though any sharp vegetable knife many as they advance in years may be deposed to may answer. Slip the vegetable knife under the some extent by proper breathing. By breathing prop hin at the head and begin to pull the skin off toward | erly the muscle the fall. It will usually come off smoothly; but if exercised and fatty accretions prevented. Tight lacing not, use the knife, not to cut, but to push the skin however, interferes with the easy play of this muscle from the flesh. After skinning the fish on both sides, and the flesh appears obtrusively. Stout people would slip the knife inside and cut out the bones, using the appear better if they gave more attention finger to pash the flesh off the bone as much as posthis is done the flesh will come off an each side in one plece, leaving the bone almost perfectly clean. Take these two fillets, one of which will be thick and the protrading-and the whole figure an erect picture of

other thinner, and cut them each in two or three pieces. Season each piece, dip it in egg, then in bread crumbs, fry it in a kettle of fat until it is a crisp brown, and serve with a marnish of parsley and mailre Where, as in camping out, a kettle of hot fat is not it hand, fillets of fish may be fried in butter or baked and served with cream sauce. To bake it, silce an ulon over the fillets of fish and squeeze over them

the juice of half a lemon. Put half a cup of butter into a frying pan, fry the fillets in it for a few min-nies mutil slightly brown, then turn them and brown he other side. Take up the fish and lay it on a platter or grattin dish; stir three tablespoonfuls of flour to the butter in which the fish was fried; add a slice f carret, a slice of chico, a sprig of parsley, a bay fowl has been boiled. Let this sauce simmer for half cup of cream or rich milk, and salt and pepper, and et it is up on . Strain the sauce over the fish, and of the bode in an over to all ith saratura putators. A method of cooking fillets of striped hase which is

ip each slice in melted butter, dredge it with flour, and it in a tin dripping pan in a hot oven. As soon of in rings as a border, and with the volls of three eggs grated over the fish and the sauce. Decorate it, if you

The return of old fashioned lawns and muslims is an established thing this summer. There are sheer trans-parent dresses of muslin made up in the simplest style waists of embroidery. There are plain colored must printed with elaborate honginess or merely sprinted with flowers. It is the French fashion to make these figured lawns over colored sfla, introducing much velvet ribbon in a darker shade for bows and loops.

There are many pretty things in the country which are decorative after the first effect has departed insters of wild golden red, properly dried, will keep nearly all their brighiness, and arrouged with field grasses and ferns they make a beautiful panel for me unoccupied part of the wall. A bunch of cat delicate decorative touch.

in the country is made of ferns which have been turned brown and yellow by the natural repealing of the plant, as botanists tell us, not by irest. hade from golden brown to ripe yellow is represented as early as August in these delicate forms. must be pressed and thoroughly dried before they are made into bouquets. A cluster of these yellow feruerranged with a few perfect green ones, makes a bean tiful corner on a bracket. If they are kept properly dusted they will last all winter. While there is something decidedly disagreeable in "littering up" a room with dried grasses, which catch the dust, a few such or a single panel can be easily taken care of with no fear A picture-que object on the plazza is one of the

South American water-jars of fine red clay, with thus reduced if in the open air to a temperature of most as low as ice water. Such a method of cooling water is in use in all Criental countries and in the parts of spain settled by the Moors. These jar-range in size from two quarts to several gallons. They should rest on a strong bracket outdoors and it the shade. The cottage phizza is the best place for

There are certain effects produced by perpendicular lines and clongated and flowing draperies which apparently decrease the size of the wearer, and are especially becoming to women who are losing their first shapeliness of bust, shoulder and hip by the insidious encroachments of flesh Do not accentuate the waist-line-" the danger line,"

it is called by one observing student of beauty giving effects. Ignore it. Conceal it as much as possible. Make the dress it trimly in the back, but give the in pression of a half close fit in front by the curaing and artistic arrangement of folds and long drapery which will scarcely reveal the waist-line.

Avoid sub-dividing the body of a dress by plaits of braids laid on horizontally across or above the bust, or below the hips. Horizontal lines invariably decrease the height; for that reason stout women should not wear dresses cut square in the neck, but should adhere to the graceful V-shaped cut, which has a tendence to give length. The present style of dress which

cially admirable for the firshly burdened. The clear line of the hip should not be displayed too prominently,

however, and tightly drawn drapery should be avoided. A tight-fitting dress on a very stout person seems to exaggerate her size, and her strenuous efforts to impression that there is too much in a small space. pair of sharp seissors kept for the purpose. A lagger wick is often the cause of an ill conducted lamp. When lighted, the wick should be half an inch above the to grow symmetrically. Those who are fat should avoid lacing and loosen or cut the stay-strings to save the few remaining lines of grace. Lace or velvet laid on in flat plaits or plain braids can be used to best advantage in trimming the dresses of the rotund victims who are afflicted with too much flesh.

Tall, stout women should avoid high heels, high hats

and striped dresses. Although stripes increase the ef-

plain cloth basque and skirt of striped material make a happy compromise, and can be worn with becoming and on the shoulders has a tendency to give the effect of height. A stout woman should never wear a short sacque. A mantle of some soft material noothness and undulating flow to the body. She should never wear double skirts or tunics or dresses with large sprawling patterns, as they appear to detract from the height and give the impression of fulness and breadth. Large hats are generally becoming to those who have full, large faces, and if the hat-brim curves upward it adds apparently to the height. White or very light colors should never be worn by the stout; they greatly increase the apparent size. Large plaids should also be eschewed. Small checks and plaids may sometimes be becoming. Light or dark people who are afflicted with had skins and mottled complexions should never wear solid colors near the face. The flowers on hal or bonnet should also be small and mixed. A clear solid color is too great a contrast and brings out the imperfections of the face which a subdued indefinite, mixed color would throw into shadow and sometimes render almost invisible. Black indefinite. and white, warm browns and cool grays and drabs and dark sage greens, are especially becoming to the years of life. There is a smack of truth in the maxim, "As a woman grows old the dress material should increase in richness as it decreases in brightness, and her gown should be more simple in cut and fashion," Lace is essential to the dress of every woman over forty years of age who desires to tress becomingly. Jabots, ruches and dainty falls of tine lace have an exquisitely softening effect on the complexion. This airy texture in which light and shadow can so beautifully shift subdues roughness of the skin and harshness of outline, Old Dame Nature is the prime teacher of these charming artifices. Note her fine effects with mist and colwebs, with lace-like moss on sturdy oaks, the bloom on the peach and huckleherry. An artist declares that she produces fler finest coloring with dust and age. Laces and soft mulls throw this same beautiful glamour over the

much younger. Their faces have the rounded curves of youth, and with more attention to the color, of youth, and with more attention to 11 will not betray their faces.

The body should first receive attention and then

separating the chest and abdom to push the flesh off the hone as much as pos-The knife must be kept close to the bene. If they carry themselves. The Apollo Belvedere is the mest model for everybody, fat or thin. There is the beautiful bow at the waist-not at the shoulders-the spirited grace and freedom. With a straight back, a chest lifted to keep the form from sagging down and the shoulders from curving out and by allowing an easy play of the waist muscles, a woman can apparently

> Do not throw away your bottle of calcined magnesia because it happens to be an old-fashioned remedy. It will give a beautiful gloss to the silver ornaments on your dressing-table. Rub them over first with a little olive oil, then use the magnesia upon a soft brush. Finally give a last polish with a piece of dry flaunel or a bit of chamols skin

All preparations for waxing floors are heated by setting the kettle containing the mixture into another containing botton water. By this means the beesway leaf, and a cup of water or white stock in which becomes incorporated with the turpentine and other ingredients. No floor will be "sticky" if the wax an hour before the fi-h is fried. When it is done, add is properly rubbed in. The best article for rubbing in oil or wax is a parquet brush, are sold by manufacturers of parquel floors and at darge house-furnishing stores. These brushes re furnished with long handles and have heavy weighte bucks of solid from. They cost \$5, but will last a lifetime. They are moved back and forth on the popper, and spholde it with a few drops of lemon thou like a mop. It requires considerable strength to use even the small (or \$5) size, but it is less Cover the fish laid on a platter with a large | laborious to rub in wax or oil by this means than by h and put it away for half an hour on the ice. Then hand. It does not require so much rubbing to get an oiled floor into proper condition for use as a waxed one. Unless the surface of the floor in either case as it is thereughly brown on one side turn it on the other. Serve it with a white same like the one just of oil or wax will be found on the surface, which will ratch the dust and make the floor untit for use. For

> Those who have enjoyed in childhood the delights of burnt almond candy remember this flavor pleasantly. A burnt almond custard or ice is one of the cream is especially nice served with an orange ice. ch a dessert is not difficult to prepare if there are two ice-cream freezers in the house, one in gallon size for the creams and one in half-gallon size for ices. If there is but one freezer convenient orange jelly

To make a burnt almond cream, chop fine four ounces of Jordan almonds, shelled and blanched. Put three tablespoonfuls of sugar in a French fryingpan; when it melts throw in the chopped almonds and stir firm till they are a red brown and have absorbed all the sugar. Pound them to a paste in a mortar, and add slowly in little at a time) a quart of rich cream, and strain the mixture and set it away. Make a rich, soft custard with the volks of four eggs and a pint of milk, sweeten it with a cup of sugar and add to it slowly the quart of cream flavored with the burnt almends. Turn the whole into the freezing-can, which should be packed in salt and ice, and freeze it till it is firm but creamy. Make a division in the center of a melon-month with a piece of pasteboard, and fill in one-half with this cream and with an erange ice. To make this ice add the Juice of two temons to two cups of rich flavored crange juice. Make a syrup by melting a cup and a half of ngar into a pint of boiling water, adding the yellow peel of three oranges grated. Boil this syrup rapidly for twenty minutes, then add the feuit strain the whole into the lee-cream can and freeze d.
After the orange ice is packed in the mould withdrate. the posteboard division, cover the cream with a paper, put on the tin cover and rub butter or mutton to oftened, thickly around the rim of the cover, to prevent the water and salt of the packing penetrating Now imbed the mould in cracked ice and salt for at least two hours, or till ready to serve it. Angel cake dayored with bitter almonds, is a delicious accompaniment of this cream and ice.

"An Inexperienced Victim" asks for some successful method of dealing with the buffalo bug. If she had read her Tribing closely, she would have found an entomological description of the habits of the objections insect with full directions given by the best entomologists for geiting rid of them. To kill the gust, which is the form of the bug that cats the carpet, gasoline or benzine should be freely poured over the parts of the carpet infested. More than one application may be needed, but it is sure if persisted in. Camphor, robacco, steaming and all other means used against ordinary insects will prove ineffectual against this bug. The bestle form of the "buffalo bug" does not eat carpets, but feeds on the spirea and other plants, and it is this creature that hatches the grab which feeds so freely on woollen cloth, carpets, furs and even books. Fortunately as yet only a part of the country has been attected by this pest. The grub hatches out in April, and special care should be taken to welcome it then with gasoline or benzine.

A dainty way to serve boiled eggs is piled in a snowy white rustic basket. Sometimes the eggs are inclosed in an egg napkin of white linen, embroidered with an appropriate design.